

XXIX

TECMUN Jr.

United Nations High
Commissioner for
Refugees

XXIX TECMUN Jr.
Sessions Schedule

Miércoles 10 de noviembre

Ceremonia de inauguración	9:00 – 10:00 h.
Receso	10:00 – 10:30 h.
Primera sesión	10:30 – 12:00 h.
Receso/comida	12:00 – 12:30 h.
Segunda sesión	12:30 – 14:00 h.
Receso	14:00 – 15:00 h.
Tercera sesión	15:00 – 16:00 h.

Jueves 11 de noviembre

Ceremonia magistral	8:30 – 9:30 h.
Receso	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Cuarta sesión	10:00 – 11:30 h.
Receso/comida	10:30 – 12:00 h.
Quinta sesión	12:00 – 13:30 h.
Receso	13:30 – 14:30 h.
Sexta sesión	14:30 – 16:00 h.

Viernes 12 de noviembre

Septima sesión	8:00 – 9:30 h.
Receso	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Octava sesión	10:00 – 11:30 h.
Receso/comida	11:30 – 12:00 h.
Novena sesión	12:00 – 14:00 h.
Receso	14:00 – 15:00 h.
Ceremonia de clausura	15:00 – 17:30 h.
TECMUN GLOOM	17:30 – 18:00 h.

XXIX TECMUN Jr.
General Agenda

Secretary General: Vanessa Arroyo Jerez

Chief of General Coordination: Paola Ayelén Hernández Hernández

ASAMBLEA GENERAL

Subsecretary General: Andrea Michelle Martínez Lozano
Coordinating Supervisor: Ximena Serna Mendoza

Sesión Plenaria de la Asamblea General

President: Jade Artemis Gonzáles Díaz

- A) Estrategias para contrarrestar la epidemia contra el VIH y el Sida, en América Latina y el Caribe, partiendo desde las desigualdades existentes
- B) Acciones para erradicar la esclavitud sexual de mujeres y niñas en la región de China y Birmania

Primera Comisión de Desarme y Seguridad Internacional

President: Sofía Victoria Solís Uribe

- A) Contrarresto de la violencia cotidiana y la adulteración económica a causa del tráfico internacional de armas de fuego ilícitas entre grupos narcotraficantes de América Latina, con énfasis en la República de Colombia
- B) Fortalecimiento del desarme y desmovilización en el área del Estrecho de Ormuz, con énfasis en ataques nucleares y de fuego entre Estados Unidos de América y la República Islámica de Irán para prevenir un posible conflicto armado

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

President: Mariana Cortés Gallardo

- A) Strategies to ensure safe, affordable, and reliable innovation on nanotechnology in the field of healthcare to developing countries in Latin America and The Caribbean
- B) Strategies for the implementation of renewable energies in sub-Saharan Africa with emphasis on efficiency and reliability for the needs and resources of the area

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

President: Elena Ramírez Sandoval

- A) Strategies to cope with the massive illicit opioids trafficking in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan through the Balkan Route
- B) Measures to reduce the illegal production of injected drugs on Southeast Asia, focusing on HIV

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

President: Chiara Trejo Infante

- A) Actions to diminish government censorship in Belarus, focusing on the restriction of information and attacks on human rights activists and opposition
- B) Strategies to prevent human rights violations in South-Central Somalia, focused on al-Shabab's attacks on civilians and blockage of humanitarian assistance

Organización Internacional de Policía Criminal

President: Abraham Alejandro Carlos Mendoza

- A) Acciones para combatir la piratería marítima en el Golfo de Guinea con énfasis en buques de carga y plataformas petroleras
- B) Medidas para combatir el fraude cibernético de suplantación de identidad con énfasis en Europa

CONSEJO ECONÓMICO Y SOCIAL

Subsecretary General: Maria Fernanda Casillas Monrroy
Coordinating Supervisor: Anahí Amairany Pérez Escobedo

Counter-Terrorism Committee

President: Diego Márquez Sánchez

- A) Measures to mitigate the financing of the extremist group ISIL in the Middle East focusing on the illegal distribution of petroleum in the black market
- B) Actions to counter the interventions of the terrorist group Hamás in the Belic conflict between the State of Israel and the State of Palestine with a special emphasis on the consequences for the population residing in the Gaza Strip

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

President: Kenya Damaris Ruiz Arellano

- A) Measures to mitigate sexual violence as a form of hatred towards women part of the LGBTQ+ community in the region of South Africa
- B) Measures to address police brutality concerning the feminist movement as a result of the past women's day protests in the region of Mexico and the Republic of Chile

Comisión de Prevención del Delito y Justicia Penal

President: Emilio Díaz López

- A) Medidas para prevenir los homicidios de civiles por el uso indiscriminado de armas debido a la Segunda Guerra del Alto Karabaj entre Armenia y Azerbaiyán, con enfoque en los Principios Básicos sobre el Empleo de la Fuerza y de Armas de Fuego
- B) Medidas para prevenir cualquier método de tortura y detención indefinida en la prisión de Guantánamo, bajo dirección del gobierno de Estados Unidos de America, con enfoque al respeto de las Reglas Mínimas para el tratamiento de los reclusos de las Naciones Unidas y el Derecho Internacional

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization

President: Paula Inclan Villamil

- A) Actions to ensure education in areas of armed conflict generated by extremist groups of Islamic Origin with a focus on Western Asia
- B) Measures to counter the appropriation of African culture in the United States of America with a focus on capitalisation of the fashion industry

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

President: Regina Montserrat Villalpando Camberos

- A) Strategies to face the humanitarian crisis in Bangladesh, as a consequence of the extreme migratory measures taken towards the Rohingya Muslim population in Myanmar
- B) Strategies to combat the migratory crisis of refugees in Southeastern Europe due to the civil conflict against the Bashar al-Ásad government in Syria

Conseil de l'Europe

President: Yunuen Blancas Cruz

- A) Mesures pour sauvegarder la liberté d'expression et d'information, notamment la liberté de la presse en raison de la pandémie de covid-19 dans les pays d'Europe du sud-est
- B) Stratégies pour assurer une utilisation correcte du certificat COVID numérique de l'UE et éviter les répercussions sur les droits de l'homme de la population européenne

AGENCIAS ESPECIALIZADAS Y ORGANISMOS REGIONALES

Subsecretary General: Javier Márquez Saucedo

Organización de los Estados Americanos

President: Andrea Burgos Mondragón

- A) Medidas para hacer frente a la violencia en procesos electorales con énfasis en las recientes elecciones de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos
- B) Medidas para frenar las injusticias socioculturales hacia los pueblos indígenas en Canadá con énfasis en el sistema jurídico

Comisión Económica y Social para Asia y el Pacífico

President: Valeria Loera Gómez

- A) Estrategias para abordar la crisis social tras el golpe de Estado en la República de la Unión de Myanmar, en el marco de la represión de manifestaciones pacíficas y la ley marcial
- B) Estrategias para contrarrestar las implicaciones económicas provocadas por fenómenos meteorológicos en el Océano Índico y el Sudeste Asiático

Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja

President: Ana Lourdes García Nila

- A) Estrategias para la localización de víctimas de la trata de personas en México con énfasis en el reencuentro de familias y la ayuda esencial
- B) Acciones para mejorar las condiciones de vida en las prisiones de El Salvador con énfasis en la dignidad de los presos

Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica

President: Ixtli Zenit Ramírez García

- A) Medidas para controlar la producción de uranio en la República Islámica de Irán con base en el Plan de Acción Integral Conjunto de 2015 con el objetivo de prevenir el desarrollo de armas nucleares
- B) Acciones para fomentar el uso de energía atómica de forma sostenible con el fin de combatir la contaminación atmosférica por carbonización con énfasis en Asia y el Medio Oriente

Security Council

President: Gerardo Calderón Huerta

- A) Measures to stop the criminal cybernetic groups commanded by Darkside based in the Russian Federation and Eastern Europe regarding the recent attacks made to The United States of America
- B) Mechanisms to address the growing crisis regarding naval disputes located in the South China Sea region

International Court of Justice

President: Fernanda Valentina Martínez Reyes

- A) Alleged Violations of the 1955 Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America)
- B) Alleged Violations of Sovereign Rights and Maritime Spaces in the Caribbean Sea (Nicaragua v. Colombia)

“Yet, in the face of oppression, plunder and neglect, our response is life. Neither floods nor plagues, neither famines nor cataclysms, not even eternal wars through the ages and centuries, have succeeded in reducing the tenacious advantage of life over death”.

- Gabriel García Márquez

For the present, the moment you read this,
Wanting to change the world is a dreamer's idea.

The world is full of monotony, conformism and intolerance. Years of violence, corruption, discrimination, injustice and selfishness have ended up dehumanizing the individuals who make it up, turning us into nothing more than fragments clinging to a concept of life that is far removed from goodness and innocence. We turn what we condemn into our normality, to such a degree that living under the incessant sensation of fear has been the only constant over the years. Wars, crises, inequality, weapons and crimes are just some of the words that make up the topics that you will discuss over the next three days, but today, I would like to ask you that beyond clinging to your position, you become that agent of change that remembers that mistakes are human and that empathy is a concept that can only prevail if we understand that the reality of this world is not limited to a shade of gray, but to a myriad of shades.

Humanity was condemned to freedom, to the ability to have options and create a criteria about them, implying a responsibility that goes beyond our understanding, since it is not limited to the selfishness of our actions but to the repercussions of this. In a world so full of inequality, frustration and hopelessness, it is easy to forget that the capacity for change still lies in the minds and hearts of those willing to see the truth. Beyond our passion for debate, we work on this model because we are dreamers and we faithfully believe that the world can change if we all dare to rebuild ourselves under the concepts of respect, forgiveness and empathy. We seek to remind you that your voice has value, just as your actions can represent the struggle of thousands of people. After four years in this project, I would like to share with you that my true reason for fighting for a better world lies with you and the people who make up TECMUN. It is here where I have found genuine hope for a better present and future, where I learned the importance of not being indifferent to your context, where I found the strength in my voice and where I found my place in the world. I want to remind you that it is that small spark of inspiration that we find in unexpected places that usually unleashes the greatest revolutions in our hearts and minds, that pushes us to take hold of that capacity for change that we are so terrified to explore and that ends up making us raise our voices against what we believe is right.

Three days are not enough to change the world, but I hope they were enough to make you feel inspired. Don't be afraid to be a dreamer, to wish for a better tomorrow, and don't feel ashamed for being afraid to take the first step. At the end of the day, this is a path that we will walk together and never stop learning from. Today I just want to thank you for inspiring me once again and for being the reason TECMUN remains strong. *Hope*, that's what you and this model represent to me, so thank you for changing my life.



Vanessa Arroyo Jerez
Secretary General for the
XXIX TECMUN Jr.

"I am not throwing away my shot."

- Lin-Manuel Miranda

Participant,

A couple of years ago I met someone who could talk all day about TECMUN. I didn't really get it, to be honest with you, the way she talked like it was the most inspiring and breathtaking thing ever. I didn't get it for a while, until the very first model I was a part of. Seeing rooms full of delegates, like you, taking on a posture for three days to try and solve a problematic that probably nobody else cares to solve at the moment. Their excited looks, concentrated faces, and their firmness raising their hands to speak out is something that will always stay with me. There is something truly special in the way that hundreds of young people that have never met each other in their lives share ideas and possible solutions, all for a common, incredible end: the one of helping people in need.

I may not know you personally, but you, by reading this, have already given me hope in a better world. A world that can't only change, but that can be changed by people like you. Because, believe it or not, you have one of the greatest powers to ever exist: *courage*. Don't stick to the version of the world that has been sold to all of us. Believe in the power of a single, courageous voice that dares to defy the ones filled with indifference or that are deeply corrupted. Believe in the power of being alive, of being free, despite and *because* of the ones who are not. Be what many others can't or won't be. Believe in your own capacity, desires and goals, because when you want to be a part of change, your post doesn't matter; what matters is what you can do, want to do and dedicate yourself to do, and who you can become with all of that. I fully believe that you can grow to be and do something extraordinary, because you have taken the very first step by joining this model.

I have learned that TECMUN is not only a United Nations model; TECMUN is whatever you take from it. It can be an eye-opening place, an experience of growth, a space of support, and much more. But I can go as far as saying that it is an elemental opportunity. Many of us have gotten to know the pieces that make us up right here, and we put them together a little bit more with every day we spend being a part of it. Maybe the same will happen to you, or maybe not, but there is definitely something that you will take with you from the model.

It's time to stop waiting for the better. It's time to push away all of the doubt, and take a chance. Every single one of us, at some point, has been completely oblivious to the topics debated in this model. But, for you, that ends here and now. I have faith that the next three days will only be the beginning of a journey for you, of becoming a person who is aware of the challenges that surround millions of people in this world every day, and of wanting to do something about it. Lastly, I want you to know that, by being here, you have already inspired me in many ways. Today, at this very moment, you have taken your shot. And I know you will continue to do so.

Paola Ayelén Hernández Hernández
Chief of General Coordination for the
XXIX TECMUN Jr.

"I would like to see a conscious sense of peace and a feeling of human solidarity develop in all the people, which can open up new relationships of respect and equality for the next millennium, which should be one of fraternity and not of bloody conflict".

- Rigoberta Menchu

Delegate,

Nothing prevails, history is ephemeral, the only thing that is intangible and ineffable is change. Nowadays any kind of news can be published and distorted, history is in the hands of repression and yellow journalism. The daily life of society is manipulated to favour a few and to prevent society from removing the blindfold they put on themselves is almost impossible. Mentality inside the box, mentality suppressed. Only those who wield power are favoured, swell their pockets while damaging the planet and every living thing that prevents them from expanding their monopolies is eliminated. It is well known that there are times when the ends justify the means, but today that has changed. The means began to be a source of massacres, violence and repression, generating Machiavellian and selfish ends. The human being is repressed and is not even aware of this, materialistic by necessity.

Mass consumption is a necessity, companies began to take over natural resources to profit from basic needs. Technology and the media encourage capitalist behaviours of consumerism and disinformation. Every piece of news, every historical event is imparted by some media outlet influenced by greed and with the sole purpose of manipulating the masses. Whoever wields this power will be able to manipulate time to his or her advantage. A power that was never intended to be in the hands of a few and to affect minorities.

He who adapts to change survives, that says one of the most important laws of evolution and has been the answer to many social problems, but today I invite you to give a historical twist to humanity. Become the change, the world is waiting for you, it is waiting for us to challenge everything we know. Don't let anyone or anything stop you, one day you will achieve the unimaginable. You are about to embark on a path of constant questioning of your ideals and the perspective of the world you live in, you will realize that it is okay to change your mind and rectify every step you take. You are about to understand that you just need to summon up the courage to say a few words and make everyone turn their eyes towards you to understand that your voice can move the masses.

Finally, I want to thank you for being part of something so meaningful to hundreds of people. TECMUN is more than a model of united nations, it is a life-changing experience. It is three days where you can show how capable you are, facing any adversity; discovering that your dreams, hopes and actions speak. Never give up, make mistakes, make decisions, fight against yourself and learn with every step you take. I am honored to be your Subsecretary and I vow that after this experience you will never be silent in the face of injustice again.

Maria Fernanda Casillas Monrroy
Subsecretary for the Economic and Social Council for the
XXIX TECMUN Jr.

“La belleza del universo no es solo la unidad de la variedad, sino también la diversidad en la unidad”.

- *Umberto Eco*

Queridos delegados y delegadas,

Déjenme comenzar compartiéndoles cuanto los admiro por atreverse. Averse a salir de su zona de confort y darse el tiempo de usar su poder el día de hoy y hablar por quienes no tienen la oportunidad. Les puedo comentar que recuerdo a la pequeña Regi sentada en la primera sesión del XXV Tecmun Jr sintiendo el miedo de no ser suficiente y trabarme al hablar en la lista de oradores. Y déjenme decirles que en el momento que terminamos la hoja de resolución, me enamore de lo que habíamos logrado ese día, ya que después de haber debatido horas y horas temas tan relevantes, me hizo aterrizar mi mente al privilegio que tengo, de tener una nacionalidad, una casa, una educación, una familia, y no me pude quitar de la mente que todo el mundo merece tener una vida igual de digna y con posibilidad de lograr todos sus sueños y vivir esta bello mundo al máximo. Porque cada paso que dan para ir a su sala de debate, cada palabra que dicen en nombre de su nación, cada hora que no durmieron por investigar, cada solución que proponen, cada placa levantada, cada “mi delgación”, cada pensamiento, cada momento que estan siendo parte de esto, es una nueva luz de esperanza para nuestro mundo y una muestra de cuanto valor y empatía tienen en sus corazones. No tienen idea de cuanto agradezco al universo ser parte de algo tan grande e importante como Tecmun, y me llena de felicidad el corazón que de alguna manera tuve la oportunidad influenciar de alguna manera a cada uno de ustedes, mis próximos agentes de cambio. Delegadas y delegados, el día de hoy les quiero pedir que siempre que tengan la oportunidad luchan por los que ya no pueden, alcen la voz por lo que merecen, arriesguen todo por lo que quieren, y finalmente que siempre tengan en su recuerdo el pasado, vivan al máximo su presente y luchan día a día por su futuro. Terminó diciéndoles que estoy orgullosa de una y cada uno de ustedes.

Regina Montserrat Villalpando Camberos
President of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
XXIX TECMUN Jr.

Background

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was established on 14 December 1950 by the United Nations General Assembly during the aftermath of the Second World War in order to help millions of Europeans who had fled or lost their properties. The agency's primary purpose is to coordinate and lead international action for refugee protection worldwide and to safeguard the rights and well-being of people who have been forced to flee. For over half a century communities and the organization's international staff of 7,685 workers in 126 countries, UNHCR has helped millions of refugees, returnees, stateless people, the internally displaced and asylum-seekers in 135 countries around the world, to restart their lives. And continues working in ensuring that everybody has the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another country, always taking into account the strive to secure lasting solutions.

Faculties

Since 1950 The organization has focused on assisting and protecting the rights of most refugees around the world. The protection, shelter, health and education of the organization has been crucial these last years because of new geopolitical, economic and religious conflicts between nations that mainly affect their populations in marginalized situations.

UNHCR main roles and faculties are:

- Creation of emergency accommodation and transportation for refugees and returnees.
- Legal advice on asylum matters, in order to have a more diligent reintegration into society.
- Provision of resources such as prevention, protection and treatment of diseases, reproductive health services, food security, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene services.

Topic A

Strategies to face the humanitarian crisis in Bangladesh, as a consequence of the extreme migratory measures taken towards the Rohingya Muslim population in Myanmar

Introduction

The Rohingya are a Muslim ethnic group ¹of around one million stateless² and concentrated as an ethnic group in northern Burma's Rakhine state (formerly Arakan), near the border with Bangladesh. There is more than one specific interpretation of its origin, one of them claim that they are actually Muslim migrants from Bangladesh who crossed into Republic of the Union of Myanmar during the British occupation. Nevertheless, The Rohingya are the most persecuted people in the world according to the United Nations and recognized as an ethnic group, but not as one of the 135 ethnic groups in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. Part of it is because Myanmar considered as a majority-Buddhist³ state, but the Rohingya people are primarily Muslim, nevertheless the story of that persecution has its origin in Britain's colonization of Burma and nowadays, the government of Republic of the Union of Myanmar denies the Rohingya citizenship and even excluded them from the 2014 census, refusing to recognize them as a people and seeing them as undocumented migrants from People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Since, thousands of Rohingya made perilous journeys out of Myanmar to escape communal violence or alleged abuses by the security forces. The total number of Rohingya refugees in People's Republic of Bangladesh in 2017 is around 914,998, but in March 2019, Bangladesh announced it would no longer accept Rohingya fleeing the Republic of the Union of Republic of the Union of Myanmar. Most depend on humanitarian assistance, and need services and resources that include shelter, food, clean water and sanitation. Despite being

¹ **Ethnic group:** A social group or category of the population that, in a larger society, is set apart and bound together by common ties of race, language, nationality, or culture. ("Ethnic group | Britannica," 2021).

² **Stateless:** lacking nationality or not a citizen of a country. (Stateless | WordReference.com Dictionary of English", 2021).

³ **Buddhist:** Someone who believes in religion and philosophy developed from the teachings of the Buddha. ("Buddhism | Britannica," 2021).

part of the territory, the Rohingyas have never been part of the 135 recognized ethnic groups in the country and through the years, painful events have been generated for this minority that continue to this day.

History of Rohingyas

The history of this town dates back to the 8th century. This ethnic group descended from Arab, Mongolian and Bengali merchants, who settled in the Arakan area, southwest of what is now the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. Thanks to Arakan's good location, this city gradually became one of the most important in the area, since the trade network between India, the Muslims, and the rest of the neighboring countries was born here. This caused a great Muslim influence in the region. In 1799 the Konbaung dynasty conquered Arakan, causing around 35,000 people to flee to Chittagong, which today is in southeastern Bangladesh. In the 19th century, thanks to the policies of the British when establishing their colonial rule in the area and to the East India Company, both for agricultural production, a great migration would be occurring to the Arakan area by groups of Muslims and Bengali inhabitants as there were no boundaries or restrictions between the regions. After four decades the percentage of Muslims in the area was 5 %, but it was not known if that 5 % were Muslims who were expelled by the dynasty in the 18th century or if, on the other hand, they were a new group. Of migrants from Bangladesh. The way the government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar saw it was the last mentioned. These, being considered Bengali immigrants, are not considered as citizens, they are not kept in good conditions, they are subjected to harsh and precarious⁴ conditions, ghettos, and violence by the government and the citizens themselves.

⁴ **Precarious:** In a dangerous state because of not being safe or not being held in place firmly.

In the 1970s, the Rohingya group found itself in a very complicated situation as Myanmar decided to take away all sense of belonging to the nation, depriving them of services, nationality, education, identification, etc., all in order to make life impossible for them to be able to eradicate them. With the arrival of 2012, with the many hateful speeches against the group and the not possible eradication of these, a small revolt came after the dissemination of a video which shows how several Muslims committed atrocities with a Buddhist woman. This video caused a lot of impact since the main religion in Myanmar was Buddhism, but, in the same way, it was considered as a form of incrimination in order to have reasons to go against the group. Thus, between 2012 and 2016, all kinds of atrocities were committed against the people, such as burning villages, killing or torturing people, leaders, etc. A year later, in 2017, there was an attack by the Rohingya on a police group in Myanmar. The latter took action on the matter and decided to start taking strict manners, even forcibly and violently expelling the Muslim group. It is estimated that around 723,000 people fled to seek refuge in neighboring countries, such as Malaysia, The Republic of India, Republic of Indonesia or mainly, People's Republic of Bangladesh, which is the most welcoming of these. Despite the help of several countries and that of the UNHCR group, it is becoming increasingly difficult to give shelter to these people due to the lack of resources and the large number of people who arrive. People's Republic of Bangladesh has released a statement saying that it will not be able to accept more people from Republic of the Union of Myanmar because its shelters are completely full. Currently, this group leads the largest number of refugees worldwide, with around 914,998 people.

Rohingya's genocide along the years

The Rohingya genocide is a series of ongoing persecutions by the Republic of the Union of Myanmar military of the Muslim Rohingya people. The conflict started when the Rohingya Patriotic Front (RPF), a political organization, had a small and poorly equipped army of 70 combatants, who were active along the Burma-Bangladesh border and in the north of Arakan (present-day State of Rakain, Burma). The RPF's goal was to create an autonomous Muslim zone for the Rohingya people, who so longed for it. Therefore, on February 6, 1978, in the north of Arakan (Rakain State) the socialist military junta⁵ commanded by General Ne Win, minister of Burma in that year, carried out Operation Nagamin (Operation Dragon King), which aimed at arresting members of the "RPF". The operation led to mass arrests, persecution and horrific violence, and led some 200,000 Rohingya to cross the border into the People's Republic of Bangladesh. But in 1979, most of the Rohingya were repatriated to Burma, and of those remaining in People's Republic of Bangladesh, some 10,000 people, most of them children, died after food rations were cut. The operation also created divisions within the RPF, causing the organization to split into various factions, many of which eventually merged and became the Rohingya Solidarity Organization (RSO) in 1982. In 1986, the RPF merged with a faction of the RSO led by the ex-vice president of the RPF, Nurul Islam, and became the Rohingya Islamic Front in Arakan (ARIF).

In 1989, after a military offensive that followed the repression of a popular uprising, Burma was renamed Republic of the Union of Myanmar. The then ruling State Council for the Restoration of Law and Order increased its military presence in the northern state of

⁵ **Junta:** A small group ruling a country, esp. immediately after a coup d'état and before a legally constituted government has been instituted. ("Junta | WordReference.com Dictionary of English", 2021)

Rakhine, and the Rohingya are subjected to forced labor, forced relocation, rape, summary executions and torture, that some 250,000 Rohingya flee to People's Republic of Bangladesh in search of better opportunities for a life of dignity.

In 1992, Rohingya refugees were pouring into the country non-stop, so the governments of People's Republic of Bangladesh and Republic of the Union of Myanmar signed an agreement to repatriate the refugees, and the camps were closed to newcomers in the spring and until now days hundreds of thousands of Rohingya were sent back to the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, and new refugees were denied entry to People's Republic of Bangladesh.

In 2006, about 79 percent of shelters in the two remaining camps in People's Republic of Bangladesh were flooded during the rainy season and poor conditions contributed to cases of diarrhea, respiratory infections and malnutrition, leading to an average of 40 children being in a state of severe malnutrition every day.

In 2017, following attacks by the Rohingya militia against various police and army posts in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar on August 25, the state's security forces launched a campaign of violence and terror against the community. More than 530,000 Rohingya were expelled from the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and the cycle of mass displacement begins again and this time on an unprecedented scale.

In 2019 The emergency turned into a protracted crisis, with no end in sight as two years after the last exodus, more than 912,000 Rohingya in People's Republic of Bangladesh continue to live in the same basic bamboo structures as when they first arrived in the shelters. They also face travel and work restrictions and remain fully dependent on humanitarian aid and have suffered or witnessed violence, lost family or friends, or suffered persecution. Most

of the Rohingya refugee population would like to return home until their safety can be guaranteed. The crisis has forced over a million Rohingya to flee to other countries. Most fled to the People's Republic of Bangladesh, resulting in the creation of the world's largest refugee camp, while others escaped to India, Thailand, Malaysia, and other parts of South and Southeast Asia.

Outrageous situations that go against the human dignity of the Rohingya have occurred since the People's Republic of Bangladesh restricted its borders to The Rohingias refugees. As the first instance, last January 30 and 29 of 2021 People's Republic of Bangladesh sent more than 1,750 Rohingya refugees who were transported by Navy ships, from the port of the refugee camps of Cox's Bazar in Chittagong, to the island of Bhashan Char as part of the first phase of a criticized plan to decongest its overcrowded camps. Bhashan Char or "the floating island" is a remote island in the Bay of Bengal and a sedimentary formation that did not exist some 20 years ago, it is located in an area where about 700,000 people have died in storms and floods in the last 50 years because of the wild sea surrounding it, considering itself as a dangerous island for any population to stay. The Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh has defended the transfers as an imperative need to decongest the overcrowded camps in the southeast of the country, which reached some 738,000 Rohingya after the outbreak of the Myanmar government in August 2017. These transfers were described by the UN as cleanliness of ethnicity and a possible genocide, and also the opening of a case of high importance for international courts against the government of the country.

Current Socio-Economic context of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

People's Republic of Bangladesh is a country of South Asia, located in the delta of the Padma (Ganges) and Jamuna (Brahmaputra) rivers in the northeastern part of the Indian subcontinent. Currently, the main aid that the Rohingyas receive is from the country of People's Republic of Bangladesh, since it allowed them to settle in a part of its territory in the well-known "Cox's Bazar" camp. Unfortunately, this country recently released a statement which mentions that it will not be able to receive more refugees from now on. The harsh immigration restrictions established have a clear reason for being. Despite the efforts to support the said ethnic minority, President Abdul Hamid together with his cabinet have given reports on the current situation, which demonstrates that the total opening towards the reception of refugees to their country is very complicated. These situations are established as the last natural disasters, climate change, migration crisis, in conjunction with the economic recession due to COVID-19 in the country.

On the other hand, referring to Natural disasters XX and XXI century People's Republic of Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries to the effects of climate change, regularly registering tropical cyclones, erosion of river banks, floods, landslides, intrusion of saline waters in fields used for agriculture. Dhaka, the capital of People's Republic of Bangladesh has been facing continuous demolition since its founding in 1864 because it is located in an area of high seismic risk and also, it is the second area in the world with the highest risk of tornadoes. The People's Republic of Bangladesh has faced two of the most devastating hurricanes in history. Cyclone Bhola in 1970 which took the lives of between 300,000 and 500,000 people, and Cyclone of People's Republic of Bangladesh of 1991 which took the lives of an average of 138,000 people and left 10 million people homeless. And also to two of the strongest tornadoes in 1973 and the Daulatpur-Saturia

tornado in 1989. In addition, reports of large floods increase every decade, taking as a reference that between the years 1980 and 2000 a total of 18 large floods were recorded, being especially notable those that took place in 1988 and 1998.

Referring to the current migration crisis, the presence of such a large refugee population has put enormous pressure on the host population of People's Republic of Bangladesh, tensions are exacerbated by existing levels of poverty in Cox's Bazar. On the other hand, in the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the statistics of the growing population show great national concern. The country registered a population growth rate of 19,185% between the years 2011 to 2021, reaching a total of 171,679,000 million inhabitants, thus ranking 8 of the most populated countries in the world. Overcrowding, in addition to problems in the distribution of resources and jobs, leads to serious health problems and greater cases of morbidity as a consequence of respiratory diseases, diarrheal diseases and skin diseases due to precarious living conditions, shortage of medical equipment and lack of hospital quota. To a great extent, the country is currently experiencing good economic growth compared to the 1900s, despite the risk of constant natural disasters, overpopulation and the poor quality of life of the population force it to take extreme measures by restricting its borders to The Rohingya refugees.

Countries involved in recent years

After realizing that this situation is no longer an internal matter of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and the constant pain Rohingya group population suffers day by day, other countries have shown their support for the ethnic group by giving a message of support towards this group while also requesting international aid and the search of a safe permanent stay for the ethnic group. These countries include The Federation of Malaysia,

Republic of Azerbaijan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, The Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Iraq, The Republic of Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, State of Qatar and Republic of Turkey. They all agree that what they need is not words, but actions. There are also countries that simply support the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to have a good political relationship and to be able to reach better agreements on what is convenient for them.

The search for the well-being of the Rohingya population

The Rohingya population has suffered for years and lost a huge amount of their population. Their greatest intention and desire have always been a permanent establishment in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. The solution to the Rohingya situation relapses with the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and the full implementation of the recommendations of the Rakhine State Advisory Commission, to which the Government of Republic of the Union of Myanmar is committed.

Creating the right conditions that allow the Rohingya population to return safely and sustainably will require the involvement of the whole of society, resuming and reinforcing the dialogue between the Republic of the Union of Myanmar authorities and the Rohingya refugees, as well as other measures that help. On the other hand, building trust would imply the removal of restrictions on freedom of movement, reconfirming that the Rohingya in situations of internal displacement can return to their own villages and putting mechanisms in place to facilitate citizenship for these people.

Outside the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, collective efforts must be directed not only to ensure conditions of dignity and well-being for the Rohingya people today, but also to help maintain their hopes and prospects for a better future. This implies working

towards durable solutions not only in The Republic of the Union of Myanmar, but also through opportunities to study and work outside countries of asylum and legal avenues of access to third countries for the most vulnerable people.

Finally, even though it is true that Republic of the Union of Myanmar is under international pressure for the issue and that its government has requested "time and space to resolve this crisis" (Hindustan Times, 2017), an urgent attention from the international community to help prioritize inter-communal⁶ dialogue and mediation for conflict resolution in Rakhine State, while addressing the provision of needs to the affected population, seeking to reach solutions not only urgent but fundamentally lasting, ensuring respect for the human rights of all those involved, in a particular way of the Rohingya population and not add an extended conflict to the region.

⁶ **Inter-communal:** occurring or existing between communities ("intercommunal | thefreedictionary." 2016).

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Topic B

Strategies to combat the migratory crisis of refugees in Southeastern Europe due to the civil conflict against the Bashar al-Assad government in Syrian Arab Republic

Introduction

The Syrian refugee crisis is the result of a violent government crackdown in March 2011, due to public protests seeking the end to dictatorial regimes⁷ and undemocratic Governments in the southern city of Daraa with the influence of the Arab Spring in other nearby south-eastern countries. The brutal actions taken on the manifestants sparked more protests across Syrian Arab Republic that were violently repressed by the security forces of the Bashar al-Assad government. The conflict rapidly escalated, and the country descended into a civil belic conflict that forced millions of Syrian families to flee their homes. Currently, cities such as Idlib, Daraa, Homs have been the focus of the conflict, forcing their population of these nations to flee their former homes in search of safety and asylum. In 2015 thousand Syrian refugees went to Southeast Europe seeking asylum, sparking one of the largest migration crises to date. Syrian refugees have applied for asylum in more than 130 countries like Lebanese Republic and the Republic of Iraq nowadays, but the vast majority live in neighboring countries in the region such as the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Republic of Turkey, a nation which alone hosts the largest population with 3.6 million refugees.

However, the country is currently facing an economic crisis, and it has been reiterated that they cannot cope with the humanitarian crisis of Syrian refugees who have been arriving at their territory since 2011, and neither are the countries of Southeastern Europe such as Republic of Croatia, Greece and Romania. More than 6.2 million people are displaced⁸ within Syrian Arab Republic, 80 % of the refugees are in extreme poverty and more than 13 million

⁷ **Dictatorial regime:** form of government in which one person or a small group possesses absolute power without effective constitutional limitations. (“dictatorship | Definition, Characteristics, Countries, & Facts | Britannica,” 2021).

⁸ **Displaced:** having been forced to leave your home, for example by a war or dangerous event. (“displaced | Cambridge Dictionary | 2021”).

people need humanitarian aid to survive and rebuild their lives. Approximately 92 % of the refugees who have fled to neighboring countries live in rural settings and urban areas, and only about 5 % live in refugee camps. However, more than 70 percent of that 5 % of Syrian refugees live in poverty. "An estimated one million more Syrian refugees, along with 4.4 million members of their host communities in Jordan, Lebanon and Republic of Iraq, were pushed into poverty in the immediate aftermath of the pandemic" (World Bank - UNHCR, 2020). Millions of people have lost their livelihoods and are increasingly unable to meet their basic needs, including access to clean water, electricity, food, medicine, and rent. The economic recession has also exposed them to multiple protection risks, such as child labor, gender-based violence, early marriage and other forms of exploitation. Currently, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has supported nearly 800,000 additional Syrian refugees with emergency cash assistance to help them meet their most basic and urgent needs.

Arab Spring

In the course of the "WWI", the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the French Republic took as a strategy to promise all the Arab people a single great country for all of them, in order to have their support in the conflict and have more advantage to overthrow the ottoman Turkish empire. However, in 1916 the Sykes-Picot Agreement came into light, in which both nations distributed the territory of Southeastern Europe to the convenience of their economic interests and the petroleum aqueducts in the territory. Nations thus imposed these divisions as zones under their control, with imposed dictatorial rulers. Consequently, these divisions became unstable nations with dissatisfied populations by the false agreements of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Republic

of France. In consequence, many protests took place to overthrow the governments and searching for a democracy took place for years, and one of the strongest phenomenoms⁹ of protests in all Southeastern Europe was the Arab Spring.

The Arab protests from 2010 to 2012, better known as the Arab Spring, correspond to a series of demonstrations clamoring for the search for democracy and social rights organized by the Arab population itself. These protests began on December 17, 2010, in Tunis, in the city of Sidi Bouzid, and consequently countries in the northern part of Southeast Europe such as Egypt followed the demonstrations seeking to end the authoritarian regimes that had been established for decades. Some examples of the most important manifestations include:

Western Sahara, Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of Iraq and People's Democratic Republic of Algeria countries had large protests that led to some changes in the nation. The Sultanate of Oman and the State of Kuwait nations had fewer protests and achieved internal changes in the dictatorial government. The Republic of Tunisia, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of Yemen and Great Socialist People's Libyan, countries which, after great protests in the country, led to the fall of their dictatorial government, for different reasons such as the assassination or resignation of their president in office. In Syrian Arab Republic, the attempt of peaceful demonstrations for the change of government in the country turned into a cruel and brutal civil belic conflict, armed battles, bombings, invasions of cities, without any possible near end, thus being the most repressed country of all those mentioned above in the Arab Spring.

⁹ **Phenomenom:** something unusual or interesting. (Cambridge Dictionary | 2021 | “phenomenom”).

Syrian civil belic conflict

Years before the Belic Syrian Arab Republic conflict started, the Syrian population already suffered from major problems, such as a high unemployment rate in the country, corruption, lack of political freedom and the repression of the government of President Bashar al-Assad who had succeeded his father, Hafez, in the 2000s. As a consequent event in March 2011, a group of teenagers who had painted revolutionary slogans on a school wall in the southern city of Deraa were arrested and tortured by security forces. This fact provoked pro-democratic protests, inspired by the Arab Spring, the popular demonstrations that at that time were spreading in the countries of the region and that demanded more democracy and rights for their populations.

The largest protests occurred in Damascus and Aleppo on March 15, the date that is considered the beginning of the Syrian conflict. For their part, the security forces of the government of then President Bashar Al Asad responded to the protests by opening fire on the protesters, prompting many more people to take to the streets to defend their people. That being the case, the uprising spread throughout the country, demanding the resignation of President Al Asad, while the government's forceful response to quell dissent only reinforced the determination of the protesters. Violence increased quickly in the country after March 15 of 2011. And now in the conflict, hundreds of rebel brigades were formed to fight government forces and gain control of cities and towns. By 2012 the conflict had already turned into a civil belic conflict and the clashes reached the capital Damascus and the second city of the country, Aleppo. After the Syrian government took Aleppo, it soon acquired sectarian

characteristics, pitting the country's Sunni majority against the Shi'ite Alawites¹⁰, the Muslim branch to which the president belongs. This dragged in regional and international powers, adding another dimension to the conflict. Later, foreign powers began to take sides, sending economic resources, weapons and fighters, and to increase the chaos, extremist jihadist organizations with their own objectives, such as the Islamic State (IS) and al-Qaeda, got involved.

International influence

The Syrian civil belic conflict is also an international opportunity where tensions in the Middle East and international powers are resolved in search of strategic territory where oil and trade opportunities abound. The Syrian civil belic conflict is primarily explained in these two factions. Which are the Syrian Government of Bashar al-Assad and the opposition. And in adjunction the opposition is divided into at least 70 different groups, mainly the Kurds and the Islamist extremists of Dash. Consequently, depending on their intentions and diplomatic positions, certain developed countries provide military and economic support to some divisions, either to the opposition or to the government of Al Assad.

Nations who sustain and support Bashar Al Assad's government are Russian Federation, People's Republic of China, Republic of Iran, Republic of Iraq, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Belarus, Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, Republic of Zimbabwe, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Bolivarian Republic of

¹⁰ **Alawites:** Any member of a minority sect of Shi'ite Muslims living chiefly in Syria. ("Alawites" | Britannica, 2021).

Venezuela, Republic of Ecuador, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Republic of Cuba and Republic of Angola.

Nations who sustain and support the opposition forces are United States of America, Commonwealth of Australia, Republic of Azerbaijan, Ukraine, Georgia, Republic of Albania, Montenegro, Canada, Republic of South Korea, Republic of the Philippines, Kingdom of Thailand, Republic of Turkey, State of Israel, State of Japan, Federation of Malaysia, Republic of Guatemala and Republic of Panama.

Consequences of the Syrian civil belic conflict

“Since the start of the belic conflict in 2011 and until December 2020, it is estimated that 387,118 people passed away of which 116,911 were civilians” (Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, 2021). More than half of the 22 million people in Syrian Arab Republic before the belic conflict had to flee their homes. 90 % of the population, that is, at least 2 million people, live under the extreme poverty line. A total of 13.4 million people need some kind of humanitarian assistance. “More than 12 million Syrians are food insecure” (Red Cross, 2021)”. Only 58 % of hospitals and 53 % of primary health centers are fully operational.

Currently, almost 13.1 million Syrians need assistance and 6.1 million of them are displaced within their own country, of which half are boys and girls. In addition, more than 5.5 million people have fled to countries. Neighbors, a third of whom are school-age children and youth, 8.1 million Syrian children and youth within the country and in neighboring countries receive no education. Furthermore, the country's cultural heritage is continually exposed to threats of destruction, pillage and illicit trafficking. Important sites and monuments have been destroyed or have suffered considerable damage due to inter-nation attacks, and more than 35,000 structures damaged or destroyed in Aleppo in 2016 alone.

Referring to the nation's economic crisis, Syrian Arab Republic devalued its currency by almost 80% in 2020 and also the price of the basic basket has increased by 236 %.

The search for the well-being of the Syrian population

The United Nations are not able to intervene politically in the Syrian Arab Republic because the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China argue that intervention in that nation would be considered "Violation of the sovereignty of Syria" and that the aid could progressively channel through the Syrian authorities as they regain control of the territories. Nevertheless, humanitarian support to the Syrian Arab Republic has always taken place in the organization and the refugee crisis is an issue of huge importance throughout the world, considering all the arduous suffering and homelessness of the Syrian population.

Therefore, the United Nations together with the United Nations Refugee Agency are looking for safe places with sufficient resources, such as, water, nourishment, transport, a roof where to sleep and proper education for the temporary stay of refugees. It is necessary to take greater measures towards the refugees since poor management of their stay can cause the same nations to be affected and not be able to host so many people because of their current socioeconomic situation and refugee's crisis.

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Preambulatory Phrases

Preambulatory Phrases are used at the beginning of every Resolution Paper in order to give context about the resolutions made for the topic. Preambulatory Phrases must be written in italics followed by a sentence that gives said context. For each Resolution Paper there must be five sentences beginning with a Preambulatory Phrase.

Affirming	Desiring	Noting with deep concern
Alarmed by	Emphasizing	Noting with satisfaction
Approving	Expecting	Noting further
Bearing in mind	Expressing its appreciation	Observing
Believing	Fulfilling	Reaffirming
Confident	Fully aware	Realizing
Contemplating	Further deploring	Recalling
Convinced	Further recalling	Recognizing
Declaring	Guided by	Referring
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Seeking
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Taking into consideration
Deeply convinced	Having examined	Taking note
Deeply disturbed	Having received	Viewing with appreciation
Deeply regretting	Keeping in mind	Welcoming

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Operative Clauses

Operative Clauses are used at the beginning of every resolution within the Resolution Paper on the debated topic. It must be written in italics and bold.

Accepts	Endorses	Notes
Affirms	Draws the attentions	Proclaims
Approves	Emphasizes	Reaffirms
Authorizes	Encourages	Recommends
Calls	Expresses its appreciation	Regrets
Calls upon	Expresses its hope	Reminds
Condemns	Further invites	Requests
Confirms	Further proclaims	Solemnly
Congratulates	Further reminds	affirms
Considers	Further recommends	Strongly
Declares accordingly	Further requests	condemns
Deplores	Further resolves	Supports
Designates	Has resolved	Takes note of
		Transmits
		Trusts